

**The Herald**

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**Government's  
 Action Approved**

The strongest leading Liberal newspapers in the country have ably supported the government bill for the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway. They realize that it is a fight between the government and private ownership, and that if the government is defeated in this object it means the C. P. R. will acquire the system. This is the only alternative. The Manitoba Free Press, the leading Liberal paper in Western Canada, discussing the bill editorially, says: "This is the first C. N. R. deal on record in which the people are getting the best of the bargain. By it the people are securing possession of the second best railway in Canada; of the largest telegraph company in Canada; of one of the biggest express companies in Canada. When the people own these public utilities, they will be a factor in rate-making in every section of the country. The people will secure possession of these utilities by purchasing the C. N. R. stock held by private shareholders having a nominal face value of \$60,000,000. The attempt to make it appear that this amount of money is to be paid for the stock is dishonest. The value of the stock is to be settled by arbitration; and if, as the opponents of the proposition insist, the stock is worthless, it will be the duty of the Board of Arbitration to make a finding in keeping with the facts. In that case the people will not pay a dollar for the stock. In order to support their gloomy predictions that payment in excess of the value of the stock is to be made, it is necessary to assume that both the Board of Arbitrators and the Government will be parties to a conspiracy to defraud the people of Canada. There is no likelihood of any award giving the shareholders more than a small fraction of the face value of their stock.

**Mother and Daughters.**

The following authoritative information regarding the respective parts played in the war by Great Britain and the Dominions, has been received and published by Reuters:

"In America and elsewhere the fable is current that large numbers of trained soldiers fit for service overseas are retained in idleness in the United Kingdom. The authors of this fable would like to spread the report that Britain's reserves of men are exhausted. This is entirely fictitious. The millions stated to be in reserve in this country include all men trained and training to be in readiness to provide British drafts in the five theatres of the war: also the sick and wounded, those unfit for general service, the training staffs and the labor and administrative units necessary at the main base of the Empire.

"As regards the comparative efforts of the Motherland and the Dominions in the actual war areas, excluding the troops garrisoning India, and the defended ports throughout the world, the proportion of troops of the motherland is natural, since the proportion of the white male population of the United Kingdom to that of the Dominions is over three to one.

"Some thought that Dominion troops were being more freely used than those of the Motherland. This was a fallacy. The proportion of Motherland troops

and casualties on the western front is higher than the Dominions. The following are the figures in the four big battles—the Somme, Arras, Ypres and Messines:

"Divisions engaged—Motherland and Dominions, respectively—Somme, five to one; Arras, three to one and two to one; Ypres, seven to one; Messines, two to one.

"Ratio of casualties per division, Motherland and Dominions, respectively—Somme, five to four; Arras, seven to six; Ypres, five to one; Messines, eleven to thirteen."

Included in intelligence concerning the Military Service Act coming from Ottawa is the following: "The most remarkable thing about the compulsory service situation is the way in which it is working out in the provinces of Quebec. Countless applications have been received from French-Canadian citizens seeking to act as registrars under the legislation. Mr. L. J. Loranger, one of the advisory board appointed by the government to oversee the putting into effect of the measure, states that the thinking part of the population of the province realize the justice of the act and feel assured that it will be carried out with justice and equity. He says that the recent trouble in Montreal was but the result of the outpourings of a few hotheads and by no means the expression of the sentiments of the French-Canadian race.

A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The provisional government, under date of September 14, issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the state a change to a republican form of government was necessary. Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the radicals and the councils of soldiers and workmen's delegates, and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow. A cabinet of five members, including Premier Kerensky, has been named to take care of all matters of state. The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraphs, both of whom are social revolutionists. The others, including the ministers of war and marine, are members of no party.

Referring to the War-time Elections Act, Hon. Mr. Meighen said, the other day: "It is said that this is a partisan measure, that those who are granted the vote will support the government, while those who are disfranchised would, if they had the vote, reject us. As a humble member of a government that has striven during three years to win this war, I accept the compliment of that charge. I do believe that those who want to win the war will support us, and that those who do not want to win it will oppose us." Quite correct.

**Dominion Parliament**

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 11—(Canadian Press)—Immediately upon the opening of the house this afternoon, the prime minister moved the house into committee on the war-time elections bill. Hon. Arthur Meighen stated, in reply to W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw, it had not been contemplated that the military voters act would apply to bye-elections, although legally it would. Mr. Knowles pointed out that almost invariably there were bye-elections after a general election. New ministers would have to go back to their constituencies for re-election. Mr. Meighen said it was hoped to avoid the tremendous task of holding bye-elections in war-time. "The best way would be not to have any ministers defeated," he said humorously. "Better put that in the act," suggested Hon. Charles Murphy.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired as to the exact term "complete demobilization." Mr. Meighen replied that to his mind complete demobilization took place when all the men were released from their military obligations. However, he would secure the legal definitions. Dr. Neely of Humboldt asked that the government enlarge the scope of the franchise further. Naturalization difficulties, he said, should not stand in the way of a more complete franchise to women. By this legislation many women who were British born and engaged in war work would be shut out. Mr. Meighen said that the difficulty of naturalization was only one of the difficulties. He knew of no where else to draw this line than by giving the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers the vote. The purpose was to make the vote a representative vote for the soldiers overseas. Mr. G. E. McCranly urged that the government extend the franchise to the women of the country in the same way as is done to men.

Mr. Meighen argued that if the government had enfranchised the wives of all the British-born men at the front. Such a measure would apply equally to the wives of the men who stayed at home. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that as far as he could see, one purpose of the measure was to give women the vote on the basis of service, and not so much because they would represent the men at the front. Hon. Arthur Meighen—"For both reasons." Mr. Pugsley thought that the latter was the real reason. Therefore women who had given valuable service at home should be enfranchised.

Sir Robert Borden again brought forward the naturalization law as an insurmountable obstacle to granting the franchise to all Canadian women. Dealing with the suggestion of the former speaker that all women of British birth should be granted the right to vote, he said that such an action would constitute the very gravest discrimination against women of other nationalities residing in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had argued that the bill as drafted discriminated against these people, but if the suggestion of Mr. Pugsley were adopted it would be much worse.

The premier said that he adhered to the opinion that women were entitled to the general franchise. If given a mandate by the people at the coming election he would, he said, endeavor to see that women were given the vote. But, he said, this was an exceptional time. If the women of this country were also entitled to determine their own citizenship. In the case of aliens that was now determined by marriage. It would be necessary to amend the naturalization law which would involve negotiation with other parts of the Empire before alien women would have the right to determine their own citizenship. It was impossible to do this before Oct. 7th, the date on which the present parliament expired. The premier concluded by saying that when women realized the situation they would give the government credit for doing the best possible under the circumstances. The women who had made the greatest sacrifices were the ones to be enfranchised. Dr. Neely of Humboldt said that the government was adopting a policy of discrimination. Hon. Arthur Meighen disclaimed any feeling of mistrust for the women of Canada who had not relations at the front. It was not a question of trusting the women, he said. The government merely thought that sentiment of the soldiers overseas would be best reflected by their immediate relations. As to the adoption of the provincial franchise in this election such action, he said, would permit women in the four western provinces, who had come from alien countries, to vote. If they were married to Canadian citizens that was necessary was that they should have resided in Canada for one year.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 12—Consideration of the war-time elections act was resumed in committee of the Commons this afternoon, under the closure rule. Sir Robert Borden said he would not move the measure, and would allow

today, Thursday and Friday for consideration, provided the opposition would give assurance that the bill would receive a third reading on Saturday. Sir Wilfrid said that he could not undertake to guarantee a third reading by the end of the week. Thereupon the closure rule was invoked and the bill was taken out of committee later, when the discussion automatically ceased. Under closure the third reading should be reached by two o'clock on Saturday morning.

Questions disposed of, the house was moved into committee on the war-time election act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had noticed that a number of tribunals had been created. He suggested that a list of these should be tabled in the Commons. Sir Robert Borden said he could see no objection to the proposal, and promised to confer with the minister of justice in regard to it. The prime minister then remarked that there had been some considerable talk tonight of a proposal that the bill should not be discussed in committee under closure. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was sorry to see the government move the closure. It was not his desire to make a speech of thirty minutes' duration, but to ask questions and secure information relating to the bill. Clause one, he said, had been pretty thoroughly discussed yesterday, but there had been little discussion on the remaining clauses. Sir Robert then stated that he was willing to allow thirty minutes' duration discussion of the details of the bill in committee, provided it were given a third reading on Saturday. He realized that Saturday was not the best day, but in view of the fact that the house had been in session so long, he thought that members should be willing to remain in the capital over the week-end in order to facilitate the business of the house.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after consulting with Dr. Pugsley, said that he could not consent to an agreement to terminate the discussion at any particular time. There was no desire, he said, on the part of the opposition to unnecessarily prolong the discussion. He characterized the proposal of the prime minister as a "threat." Sir Robert replied that under the circumstances he had no alternative but to make the closure motion, which he did as soon as the house went into committee. The prime minister's motion for closure was opposed by the opposition, and a division was called which resulted in its being carried by the majority of eight, forty-three members supporting it, while thirty-five opposed it. Mr. A. K. McLean asked the prime minister if it were permissible for members to ask a question, or if that would constitute the twenty minutes allowed to him under the closure rule. Sir Robert replied that questions would be permitted. Mr. McLean then requested some information with regard to the men employed in the naval forces of Canada, the female relatives of whom would be enfranchised by the provisions of this act.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 13—The reading of the war-time elections act was not moved when the house met this afternoon, because the re-printed bill had not been distributed. Other business was taken up and third reading was moved later in the day in order that notice of closure might be given. The house went into committee to consider amendments to the drydock act, which provides for an increased measure of government assistance to companies who propose to construct drydocks. The bill provides for an increase in the subsidy for first class drydocks to 41 per cent of the works, to increase the width of drydocks from 110 to 125 feet, and the depth of water on the dills from 37 to 38 feet. The change in the size of first class drydocks, Hon. J. D. Hanson explained, was made at the request of the British Admiralty.

The house then went into committee of supply on the customs estimates. Mr. W. F. Cocksbutt, with the consent of the house, availed himself of the opportunity to refer to the unveiling of a monument to Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, which will take place at Brantford on October 24th, in the presence of His Excellency, the Com-

error-General. He extended an invitation to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be present on the occasion. There was a vote of \$22,010 to provide payment of full sessional indemnity to members for days lost through absence owing to illness, public business or being engaged in necessary farming operations. Included also was the sessional indemnity of Hon. H. S. Beland, who is a prisoner of war in Germany.

Ottawa, Sept. 14—The division bells rang within ten minutes after the House met this afternoon, the opposition challenging Sir Robert Borden's motion for closure on the third reading of the War-time Elections Act. It provides "that the debate be further adjourned." The motion was adopted on a vote of 55 to 32. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, of South Wellington, and Mr. J. G. Turfiff, of Assiniboia, voted with the government. Dr. M. Clark, of Red Deer, who has been voting with the government this session was not present when the division was taken. Ernest LaPointe, Liberal member for Kamouraska, who resumed the debate said he desired to quote the statement of Disraeli that a Conservative government is an "organized hypocrisy." Mr. LaPointe characterized the bill as a disgraceful manipulation of the franchise, designed to frustrate the will of the Canadian people.

the member for Assiniboia as a "Judas."

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 16—The house spent a placid afternoon on Saturday in supply and in discussion of various minor bills. Attendance was small and indicative of an approaching end to the session. The total vote cast in one division of the sitting was only forty-four, and for some time the house proceeded without a quorum. Just before adjournment an indication was given of the amount to be expended in pensions as a result of the war. The vote in the supplementary estimates was for a further sum of \$2,000,000. During the first three months of the fiscal year, Hon. Mr. Hazen said, pensions amounted to \$1,253,470. For the remainder of the fiscal year it was estimated pensions would cost \$3,021,637, or a total of \$4,275,107. New pensions between July 1st, 1917, and March 31st, 1918, were expected to amount to another \$2,700,000. Hon. F. Oliver remarked that there had been considerable complaint in regard to pensions and the matter required further discussion. The item was held over.

Hon. Robert Borden tabled the order-in-council in respect to the naturalization of alien enemies who had resided for a long period in Canada. In reply to a series of questions from opposition members, Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, gave some particulars respecting tribunals under the military service act. It had been estimated, he said, that there should be, generally speaking, a tribunal for about every 7,500 of population. In the largest cities it might not be necessary to establish so many. It was felt that 500 would be an approximate maximum of cases with which one tribunal would likely be called upon to deal with. A local tribunal, he added, would be authorized to move from place to place within the tribunal's area if the work could thus be more effectively handled. If the number of tribunals was found to be insufficient more could be created.

Mr. G. W. Kyte referred to the Secretary of state "endeavoring to justify legislation by that which was introduced in Australia. Conditions in Australia, however, were very different from those prevailing in Canada. There 98 per cent of the population of Australia were British born. The government of that commonwealth had never invited Germans and Austrians to settle in the country, and has never promised them the rights of citizenship. Dr. Neely of Humboldt charged the government with breaking faith with the western Liberals who had given their support on the military service act.

Ottawa, Sept. 15—The Franchise bill was given its third reading and passed by the Commons shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. The final stage saw one of the best debates of this long session, and proved again the value of the closure rule improving the quality of the speech making. In the course of the debate Sir Robert Borden made the announcement after an appeal by Mr. G. Weichel, Conservative, the well known German-Canadian member for Waterloo, for favored treatment for those Germans who have been in this country many years and were under the impression that they were Canadian citizens that the naturalization laws would be modified so that such persons could secure naturalization and citizenship, although they would still be without the vote under the war time elections act.

One of the best speeches was made by W. F. Nickle, who pointed out the dual citizenship of the German in this country, but he declared that he would trust those who had been in Canada for twenty-five years. However, the real excitement was provided by Col. John A. Currie and Dr. D. H. Neely. Col. Currie took the opportunity to defend himself against the attack made upon him the other day by Mr. D. D. MacKenzie who declared that the commander of the 48th Highlanders was in a dugout at the battle of Ypres. The truth is as Col. Currie showed that when the order came to leave he was the last man to re-tire. Col. Currie countered by asking where the sons of Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Mr. D. D. MacKenzie and Mr. J. H. Sinclair were. Dr. Neely, Liberal, made a bitter attack upon Mr. J. G. Turfiff, Liberal, who introduced the conscription resolution at the Winnipeg Liberal convention. He described

Progress of the War

**Progress of the War**

London, Sept. 11—Heavy fighting of a local nature has occurred between the British and the Germans on the Somme front, the British captured a German trench nearly a quarter of a mile in extent. There were artillery duels in the neighborhood of Ypres also, according to the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. The text of the statement reads: "As a result of local fighting in the neighborhood of Villeret reported this morning the Northumberland troops engaged extended their gains southward a further four hundred yards, occupying a German trench. Several prisoners were taken by us; our casualties were light."

Petrograd, Tuesday, Sept. 11—General Korniloff's march toward Petrograd continues. According to a statement circulated at the Winter Palace early this morning and which is repeated in today's newspapers, but which has not been officially confirmed or denied, the first collision between the troops and the government forces already has taken place, the followers of Korniloff having begun the hostilities by bombarding government positions with heavy guns. Petrograd, Monday, Sept. 10—The mass of Petrograd's population know nothing of General Korniloff's revolt until today when the newspapers contrary to their Monday custom, published morning editions. The government is apparently confident of its position as no display of force is being made. Even at the Winter Palace during the all-night sessions of the cabinet, no special precautions were taken, although this morning two armoured motor cars were stationed in the Palace Square. In the yards of houses in the Viborg quarter, however, soldiers are stationed and small bodies of troops and numerous political agents have been sent to various suburbs of the capital.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Shortage of foodstuffs in Petrograd may make more difficult the defense of the Russian capital by the Kerensky government against the troops led by Gen. Korniloff. Despatches to the state department from United States Ambassador Francis said that an evacuation of Petrograd by a part of the civilian population was under way and gave as a reason the scarcity of supplies rather than military reason. Regarding the recent developments in the movement headed by Korniloff the state department today had received no information.

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—The newly formed temporary military committee which had been sitting all night, today received the following information: "Fresh Korniloff troops consisting of three Sotnia's of Cossacks and two batteries of artillery, have arrived at Luga, and have been despatched to the village of Zarzeric, 15 versts distant. Although fourteen echeleons have arrived at Luga and many more are on the way." The provisional government is in touch with Luga and is taking measures to get into communication with the revolting troops. "The central executive committee of the council of deputies have sent orders to Kronstadt and Viborg to despatch to Petrograd a considerable part of the local forces, all of which are true to the government. Some of these troops already have arrived. "General Batoff, commander of the Dvinsk military district has assured the government of his support. General Feodoroff, president of the military league, has been arrested. The council of deputies at Viestek telegraphs that the garrison there as well as the garrisons at Minsk, Smolensk, Orsha and Polotsk stand firm for the government."

Petrograd, Sept. 13—Late today the following official statement was issued: "On the northern front our vanguard elements and reconnoitering parties advancing in the direction of Riga continue to hold the line of the River (Continued on page three.)"

**A FINAL CLEARANCE OF..**  
**Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses**  
**Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made**

August 19th in our final clearance sale of Summer-Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so—that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOODS ALONE WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Here are some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—for there are but few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, copee, lawn navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
- 10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, for.....\$20.00
- 8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....6.75
- 9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....11.00
- Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....4.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....8.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....13.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....8.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....4.00
- Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....3.00

- 4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copee and black, worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
- 22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....19.00
- 12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....8.50
- 10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....8.50
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
- Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....10.00
- Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
- Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....5.50
- Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....3.50
- Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....5.00

ODD LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c Last Year's 50c each.....

**MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.**  
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 August 8, 1917.